

Application No.: 10/719,178

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the present application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remains under examination in the application are presented below. The claims are presented in ascending order and each includes one status identifier. Those claims not cancelled or withdrawn but amended by the current amendment utilize the following notations for amendment: 1. deleted matter is shown by strikethrough for six or more characters and double brackets for five or less characters; and 2. added matter is shown by underlining.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for separating suspended clay fines from water in a clay slurry using a clay settling area that first accepts the clay slurry through an introduction point, the method comprising:

introducing injecting the clay slurry into [[a]] the clay settling area at the [[an]] introduction point; and introducing injecting, into the clay slurry settling area at the introduction point, a polymeric flocculating agent, the polymeric flocculating agent causing clay fines in the clay slurry to flocculate and settle in the clay settling area, the flocculated clay sedimenting to form a thickened clay and a supernatant fluid in the clay settling area.

2. (Currently Amended) A method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising introducing injecting dilution water directly into the clay settling area at the introduction point, the dilution water mixing with the clay slurry at the introduction point to form a dilute clay stream prior to discharging into the clay settling area.

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3. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 2, wherein the dilution water comprises supernatant fluid extracted from the clay settling area.

4. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 2, further comprising:

measuring a flow rate of the dilute clay stream prior to discharging into the clay settling area;

measuring a percent solids of the dilute clay stream prior to discharging into the clay settling area; and

adjusting the volume of the dilution water based on the flow rate and the percent solids of the dilute clay stream to achieve a desired clay slurry density upon discharge into the clay settling area.

5. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 4, wherein the desired clay slurry density is between about 1% and about 1.25% total solids by weight.

6. (Currently Amended) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the step of introducing injecting the polymeric flocculating agent includes:

mixing the polymeric flocculating agent with water to create a polymer solution;  
and

injecting the polymer solution into clay settling area at the introduction point.

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7. (Currently Amended) A method in accordance with claim 6, wherein the step of injecting the polymer solution into the clay settling area is performed contemporaneously with the step of introducing injecting the clay slurry into the clay settling area.

8. (Currently Amended) A method in accordance with claim 6, wherein the step of injecting the polymer solution into the clay settling area is performed subsequent to the step of introducing injecting the clay slurry into the clay settling area.

9. (Currently Amended) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the step of introducing injecting the polymeric flocculating agent includes introducing injecting a dry chemical form of the polymeric flocculating agent directly into the clay settling area.

10. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the polymeric flocculating agent is a water soluble polymer formed from at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

11. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 10, wherein the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a monomer selected from the group consisting of:

- an anionic monomer;
- a non-anionic monomer; and
- a cationic monomer.

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12. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 10, wherein the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is selected from the group consisting of:

acrylic acid;  
methacrylic acid;  
2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid;  
acrylamide;  
di alkyl amino alkyl- methacrylates;  
dialkylaminoalkyl-methacrylamides; and  
diallyldimethylammonium chloride.

13. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein the flocculating agent is a polymer selected from the group consisting of:

an anionic polymer;  
a cationic polymer; and a non-ionic polymer.

14. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1 wherein the polymeric flocculating agent is an acrylamide-acrylic acid copolymer.

15. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the polymeric flocculating agent is a copolymer of sodium acrylate and acrylamide.

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16. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 15, wherein a concentration of the polymeric flocculating agent is between about 0.2 to about 1.2 pounds of 100% polymer per ton of dry clay.

17. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising pumping the thickened clay from a bottom of the clay settling area at a point downstream of the introduction point.

18. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 17, further comprising transferring the thickened clay from the clay settling area into another clay settling area for further settling.

19. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 1, further comprising removing the supernatant fluid from a top layer of the clay settling area.

20. (Original) A method in accordance with claim 19, wherein the step of removing the supernatant fluid includes a step selected from the group consisting of:

pumping the supernatant fluid from a top layer of the clay settling area;  
siphoning the supernatant fluid from a top layer of the clay settling area;  
using a spillway to remove the supernatant fluid; and  
using a weir to remove the supernatant fluid.

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21. (Currently Amended) A method for separating suspended clay fines from water in a clay slurry using a clay settling area that first accepts the clay slurry through an introduction point, the method comprising:

introducing injecting the clay slurry into the [[a]] clay settling area at the [[an]] introduction point;

mixing a copolymer of sodium acrylate and acrylamide with water to form an initial polymer solution containing between about 0.2% to about 0.6% dry polymer in water;

introducing injecting the initial polymer solution into a water stream to form a feed solution; and

introducing injecting the feed solution into the clay settling area at the introduction point, the polymer in the feed solution causing clay fines in the clay slurry to flocculate and settle in the clay settling area, the flocculated clay sedimenting to form a thickened clay and a supernatant fluid in the clay settling area.